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Qian Qichen Urges CW Ban, Respect For Smaller Countries' Propositions

*OW2909221089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1757 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] United Nations, September 29 (XINHUA)—Following is the full text of the statement made today by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly:

[passage omitted]

The second question is disarmament.

The past year has witnessed new progress in the field of international disarmament. The U.S.-Soviet treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles is under implementation. Positive results emerged from the international conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons held in Paris last January. With the start in Vienna of the negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe last March and the subsequent specific proposals put forward by each side, the long-deadlocked European conventional disarmament has taken a turn for the better. Moreover, the Soviet Union and some East European countries have decided to carry out a unilateral reduction in their forces and armament or withdraw some of them from abroad.

Nevertheless, it is noted that the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has not come to a stop. They continue to vie with each other in developing hi-tech weapons systems, go all out to upgrade their nuclear weapons and have even extended their arms race into outer space. So, to halt the arms race and realize effective disarmament remains an arduous task.

The international community expects the United States and the Soviet Union to perform their special responsibility for disarmament by taking the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear arsenals and conventional armaments and by stopping their arms race in all forms, including that in outer space. It is our consistent view that chemical weapons should be banned completely and destroyed thoroughly. At the present session of the U.N. General Assembly, the United States and the Soviet Union have made proposals on the question of chemical weapons. We hope that they will take practical steps to stop production and development of chemical weapons and destroy their existing stockpiles, so as to facilitate the conclusion of an international convention on a comprehensive ban of chemical weapons.

Disarmament is a question bearing on world peace and security of all countries. Therefore, all countries, big or small, strong or weak, nuclear or non-nuclear, should

have an equal say on the question, and each can play an active role. The reasonable demands and propositions of the many small and medium-sized countries ought to be respected, and full play should be given to the role of the United Nations and the conference on disarmament in Geneva on disarmament issues. All this is highly necessary for a healthy development of the international disarmament process.

'All Countries' Consider Disarmament

*OW2909163789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1502 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today emphasized that an equal say for all countries on disarmament and full play of the U.N. role "is highly necessary for a healthy development of the international disarmament process."

Addressing the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Qian said disarmament is a question bearing on world peace and security of all countries, and therefore "all countries, big or small, strong or weak, nuclear or non-nuclear, should have an equal say on the question, and each can play an active role."

"The reasonable demands and propositions of the many small and medium-sized countries ought to be respected," "and full play should be given to the role of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on disarmament issues," he said.

In spite of new progress in international disarmament over the past year, the United States and the Soviet Union have not come to a stop in their arms race, but continued "to vie with each other in developing hi-tech weapons systems, go all out to upgrade their nuclear weapons" and "even extended their race into outer space," he noted.

So, he said, "to halt the arms race and realize effective disarmament remains an arduous task."

Qian pointed out that the international community expects the two superpowers to perform their "special responsibility" for disarmament by taking the lead in drastically cutting off their nuclear arsenals and conventional armaments and by stopping their arms race in all forms.

He also called on them to take practical steps to stop production and development of chemical weapons and destroy their existing stockpiles, so as to facilitate the conclusion of an international convention on a comprehensive ban of these weapons.

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Military Council Convenes

*LD0310134189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1300 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] In Warsaw the 40th session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states has commenced. The deliberations are being chaired by Army General Pyotr Lushev, commander in chief of the Joint Armed forces. Before the start of the session, its participants laid wreaths on the grave of the unknown soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of soldiers of the Soviet Army.

Warsaw Pact Proposes Cuts at Vienna CFE Talks

ADN Reports Proposal

*LD2809122589 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1056 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—At the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe, the Warsaw Pact states have presented a new working paper on the question of combat aircraft of the tactical and frontline forces and on combat helicopters.

The working document was presented today by Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation, on behalf of the pact states. It is proposed that NATO and the Warsaw Pact reduce their potentials to 4,700 combat aircraft each, and to 1,900 combat helicopters each.

No individual country would be allowed to have more than 3,400 combat aircraft and 1,500 combat helicopters, and of these no more than 1,200 combat aircraft and 600 helicopters could be stationed in the reduction area abroad.

Those interceptor-aircraft, which are exclusively intended to ward off the threat posed by strategic weapons, and sea-based attack aircraft, and cruise missiles, which have a purely defensive nature, were excluded. However, the Warsaw Pact states are prepared to include these aircraft in an information and verification system, and to agree to a ceiling if the threat potentials that they are supposed to ward off are not increased.

Ambassador Ernst stressed that in this way the Warsaw Pact states have clearly broadened the scope of combat aircraft to be included in the reduction process.

In this they had endeavored to take into account the positions of the NATO states put forward during the negotiations hitherto, and to find a solution which satisfies both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

This is also apparent in the fact that the ceilings for combat aircraft and combat helicopters aimed for by the two sides are now very close or are even in agreement.

NATO, for example, called for the relevant figures to be 5,700 combat aircraft and 1,900 combat helicopters on each side.

The GDR representative said that the working paper that has been tabled is intended to help solve one of the most important disputed issues of negotiations so far, and to contribute to achieving in 1990 a substantive agreement on conventional arms in Europe, in line with the political statements of the leading representatives of the two alliances. Ambassador Ernst expressed the hope that this far-reaching readiness for compromise on the part of the socialist countries will meet with a similar concession from NATO.

CSSR's Balcar Praises Proposal

*AU0210144589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
29 Sep 89 p 1*

[CTK report: "Warsaw Pact's Disarmament Proposal in Vienna; A Step Toward the Convergence of Standpoints"]

[Excerpts] Vienna (CTK correspondent)—Yesterday [28 September], at the Vienna talks of the 23 member states of the two military-political alliances on conventional armed forces in Europe, the GDR delegation, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries, submitted a new disarmament proposal concerning tactical air forces and combat helicopters. [passage omitted]

From the very beginning of the Vienna talks, air forces have been one of the key issues on which the stances of the Warsaw Pact states and NATO have fundamentally differed. This was said to CTK's Vienna correspondent by Ladislav Balcar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, in connection with the proposal of the socialist states. "As is known, NATO did not want to include air forces in the reduction of armaments at all. After an initiative from U.S. President George Bush to include air forces in the agreement, the Warsaw Pact has now taken another step in the direction of the convergence of standpoints. Regarding Czechoslovakia, the proposal concerns the aircraft of the SU and MIG types. We hope that the NATO countries will now also show a similar constructive step regarding the issue of the Soviet airplanes for antiaircraft defense that are stationed deep within its territory, which do not fulfill the tasks of a tactical airforce, and which are designed to protect strategic targets," the Czechoslovak ambassador said.

Balcar Addresses Conference

*LD2909195889 Prague CTK in English
1505 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Vienna Sept 29 (CTK)—Head of a Czechoslovak delegation to a plenary session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe stressed here today the importance of bilateral measures taken by the participating states to strengthen confidence in the military sphere, and said that Czechoslovakia has expressed its readiness to take similar measures.

He stated that the provision of the Helsinki Final Act on the exchange of military delegations has not yet been fully observed. In this context, he appreciated the good neighbourly contacts from the military point of view between Czechoslovakia and Austria and stressed that Czechoslovakia intends to further promote these ties also with other western countries.

Balcar also expressed satisfaction with preparations for a seminar on military doctrines in which all the 35 Helsinki Final Act signatories will participate and which should take place in Vienna next January.

GDR Urges Doctrine Seminar

LD2909150789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—On Friday at the Vienna negotiations on trust- and confidence-building measures in Europe, the GDR proposed on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states that the work in preparation for a seminar on military doctrines be intensified. At the conferences of the [Warsaw Pact] Political Consultative Committee in May 1987 in Berlin and in July 1989 in Bucharest the socialist countries emphasized their interest in the discussion of military doctrines and underlined the necessity of such discussions. The Vienna disarmament negotiations could have a stimulating effect on the discussion of the topic in all its aspects, including the further development of military doctrines and concepts that are based on purely defensive principles.

The stage reached in drafting an agenda for the seminar is encouraging. On the basis of a compromise paper presented by the Austrian coordinator of the ad hoc working group in preparation for the seminar, an effort should be made to reach agreement on the agenda during this round of negotiations so that the seminar can take place in January next year. This necessitates flexibility and a readiness to compromise.

NATO 'Intrabloc Problems' Affect Vienna Talks

LD2209172589 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1513 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Guenter Leuschner commentary on weekly "Foreign Political Review" program—recorded]

[Text] Expected to yield first results as early as next year, the negotiations in Vienna are going into increasing detail. The current step-by-step approach to every single aspect of the talks is a quite common procedure. What the West has put on the negotiating table in the Vienna Hofburg [Palace] now, is just one more tiny component to supplement the proposals at hand, but certainly fails to create sensational news. The new proposals are about information, measures of stabilization and, even if only in very general terms, about issues of verification. For example, certain movements of troops are to be announced 6 weeks in advance and so is the conscription of large reserves.

What is interesting is the proposal of following military exercises involving more than 40,000 troops to be staged only once every other year. That seems to some very close, at least, to what the Warsaw Treaty countries had already suggested years ago and what, allegedly for geographical reasons, NATO had turned down as impossible back then and even until very recently. If new insights have gained ground here, they will certainly be met with approval on our side.

One problem in the negotiations held so far was NATO's demand to leave depot-based weapons unconsidered in setting the envisaged regional ceilings. We have rejected that demand, since it would have maintained the excessive concentration of heavy arms along the border between the two military blocs and would thus have produced the opposite of what the Vienna talks are all about. Supplementary proposals were submitted in this respect, too, today. Whether they will lead to a rapprochement of current positions, will require close scrutiny—something that, of course, applies to the entire package of proposals.

NATO had originally planned to submit these proposals at the very beginning of the current round of talks, but failed to do so because of internal differences. The fact that these differences have not been entirely cleared—and the West has made no attempt to deny it—is reflected in the most vaguely worded ideas on the inevitable verification of any future disarmament agreement.

There is disagreement, it is understood, between the West European NATO countries on the one hand and the U.S. on the other. While the latter, the U.S., expect their own territory not to be covered by any control and thus welcome more strict verification, West European armament enterprises are afraid of the loss in competitiveness vis-a-vis their U.S. rivals that stricter measures might entail.

Such intrabloc problems thus also play a role in the Vienna negotiations, and increasingly so, perhaps, with every progress made. For the time being, however, the Western supplementary proposals will be examined and the Warsaw Treaty countries will add further-reaching ideas to its proposals already on the table.

Delegations Arrive for Warsaw Military Meeting

LD0210185589 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] The 40th meeting of the Military Council of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states will open in Warsaw tomorrow. Today, military delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, and the Soviet Union arrived in Warsaw. The meeting will be headed by the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces, Army General Petr Lushev.

Pact Defense Ministers To Meet in Hungary*LD0709213589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] A conference of defense ministers of Warsaw Pact member states will be held at the beginning of November in Budapest.

BULGARIA**Kostov Speaks at Disarmament Session***AU2908185589 Sofia BTA in English
1749 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Text] Geneva, August 29 (BTA)—Mr. Dimitur Kostov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke at a plenary session of the conference on disarmament. He analysed what has been achieved in 1989 and expressed dissatisfaction over the results. The Bulgarian representative called on all the member-states, and most of all on those with a developed chemical industry, to activate their practical work on the editing of the draft-convention on banning and elimination of chemical weapons. The chief problems that have to be resolved are the control and monitoring system, the order for liquidation of the stock-piled chemical weapons, and the executive council of the future organization. The Bulgarian delegation approved of the results of the consultations on these problems. Useful conclusions have been drawn in certain countries from the national test inspectorates. Hope was expressed that the next stage of the experiment—international test inspectorates—will bring things closer to the model of monitoring and control of the future convention.

The Bulgarian representative expressed regret that for the last 10 years the conference on disarmament has not managed to coordinate a single international agreement. Stagnation has spread over all items of the agenda devoted to the nuclear topic. The way out is in the combining and harmonizing of the bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations between states. It is high time to start thorough discussions on the halting of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. The conference on disarmament should adopt a stage by stage programme whose final aim should be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Mr Kostov expressed Bulgaria's readiness for the search of a common compromise resolution for guaranteeing of the non-nuclear states against the use or threat with nuclear weapons. As an author of one of the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on this question, Bulgaria is ready to work at the forthcoming session for the working out of one compromise resolution on the so-called negative guarantees for security.

The Bulgarian delegation is of the opinion that the application of wide measures of trust and cooperation, as well as the openness and predictability of the actions of the states in the space sphere, could help considerably for

the prevention of the arms race in this sphere. She proposes the institutionalization of the participation of space experts in the discussion or to establish a group with an open membership which could provide assistance if necessary at the discussion of a number of juridical and technological aspects. High assessment was given to the Soviet proposal for the establishing of an international agency for space observation.

In conclusion it was stressed that the conference on disarmament should turn into a practical, flexible and reliable instrument for resolution of the big tasks standing before it. To this end it is necessary to make serious improvements in its functioning.

Soviet-U.S. Relations 'Reinforce Hopes'*AU3009164589 Sofia BTA in English
1541 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA)—The increasingly vigorous promotion of Soviet-American relations is an important factor of the improvement of the international climate and reinforces the peoples' hopes for a nuclear-free and peaceful world, points out RABOTNICHESKO DELO, analysing in several features various aspects of superpower relations.

Perhaps the day is not long away when the chemical weapons threat will be eliminated. The USSR and the U.S. preparedness to assume reciprocal commitments for the reduction and even complete elimination of their chemical weapons stocks outlines a specific and quite feasible way to get rid of the "silent death" menace, the newspaper writes.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO says that the achievement of the desired goal: the conclusion of a convention on the complete and general prohibition of chemical weapons, requires wide-ranging international cooperation as twenty countries in the world possess or are capable of producing such weapons.

The Shevardnadze-Baker common understanding is characterized by the paper as a powerful impetus to the Conventional Forces in Europe talks in Vienna. The fact that in Vienna both the Warsaw Treaty and NATO favour the conclusion of a conventional disarmament agreement as early as 1990 is inspiring hopes. This time would have been too short if it were not for the converging views of the negotiating parties, the paper writes and points out in this connection the importance of the Soviet Union's acceptance of President Bush's suggestion that an agreement be reached in Vienna within six to twelve months' time.

NATO Arms Proposals Take 'Step Forward'*AU2609092489 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 22 Sep 89 p 5*

[Boyko Pangelov article: "Step Was Made, Question Marks Remain"]

[Text] On Wednesday [20 September] NATO submitted a package with its proposals at the recently opened third round of the Vienna talks on Conventional Forces in Europe.

The submission of the new proposals is proof that NATO is striving not to lag behind the Warsaw Pact's activity, and to a certain degree the proposals take into consideration the justified remarks of the socialist countries concerning NATO's previous proposals. This positive tendency is underscored also by the fact that as early as the second round the United States and NATO relinquished their unfounded position whereby only tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery were to be discussed at the talks although they did not agree to include combat aircraft and helicopters in the talks. It is well-known that NATO has superiority in those kinds of weapons.

NATO's new proposals represent a step forward and in certain areas they have taken into consideration the well-grounded demands of the Warsaw Pact. Thus, in the sphere of weapons, which are stored in certain West European countries and intended to be used by U.S. troops who could be transferred to Europe, NATO proposes to work out a verification system. To a certain degree this is an answer to the concern of the Warsaw Pact with the significant quantity of stored weapons, and its demand to reduce them. There are also specific ideas about the so-called accompanying measures: limiting the number of troops and weapons that participate in maneuvers, and determining the period for warning the other side about maneuvers in which specific numbers of troops and are taking part. Specific limits have been proposed for the quantity of tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers in the zone of reductions for each of the alliances and for every member country.

The "package" also has its shortcomings. Obviously they stem to a large degree from the differences in NATO, which delayed by 2 weeks the submission of the new proposals. Certain Western states demonstrated their "indignation" (according to REUTERS) with the U.S. proposals for Warsaw Pact inspections on their territory, because those inspections "would give Moscow an access to their weapon-producing industries." This is a rather strange objection, because until a short while ago it was the West that accused the socialist countries of objecting to the inspections. It is because of this disagreement that the issue of inspecting military bases and deployment platforms has not been mentioned at all in NATO's new proposals.

Other questions which are very important for the final outcome of the talks also remained unanswered. NATO's new proposals say nothing about reducing combat aircraft and helicopters which, because of their mobility, are especially dangerous strike weapons. No answer was given to the demand to determine the categories of "combat tank" and "armored personnel carrier," and thus light tanks and armored reconnaissance cars have been left outside the reductions sphere.

Nothing has been said yet about incorporating dual capable systems (for conventional and nuclear warheads) in the subject matter of the talks.

It is a fact that NATO's proposals include new and positive elements which in many aspects coincide with proposals already submitted by the Warsaw Pact. This must be properly assessed. However, the questions about the West's final goals and intentions remain: Will the West fully take into consideration the legitimate interests and security of the other side at the talks? The road along which NATO is heading is correct, but it must be travelled all the way.

Daily Hails Shevardnadze UNGA Speech

AU2809091489 Sofia BTA in English
0826 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—In the present crucial period when the world is drawing away from the Cold War and making vital steps to do away with polarization, the Soviet foreign policy is showing objectives and landmarks which are valid for all, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in a commentary on Mr Edward Shevardnadze's speech before the UN General Assembly.

The daily characterizes the Soviet foreign minister's speech as a fresh proof that Moscow's foreign policy corresponds to its historic responsibility about the world's fate.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments the Soviet-US agreements for accelerating the course of negotiations for doing away with the two countries' chemical weapons arsenals is a new step towards disarmament which increases the hopes of humankind for a more peaceful future. According to this daily's prognosis the meeting next year between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr George Bush will give a new powerful impetus to the efforts for security and cooperation.

The United Nations Organization whose global peaceful role is hailed by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, the daily writes in conclusion, should largely contribute to the stable positive development of East-West relations, to the building of new international relations of understanding and cooperation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chemical Weapons Reduction Proposals Welcomed

AU0510122389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 Oct 89 p 7

[Josef Nyvlt commentary: "Every Step Is a Good One; The Chemical Weapons Issue"]

[Excerpt] Since the 1960's talks have been held in Geneva on more radical disarmament measures involving chemical weapons and since January 1968

bilateral Soviet-American consultations on these weapons have also taken place here. At the end of September development in this issue was crystallized at the United Nations in parallel American and Soviet proposals.

President Bush's proposal envisages that the United States and the USSR will reduce, in the first stage, their chemical arsenals to 20 percent of current American stocks which, according to the available figures, would mean reducing stocks to 6,000 tonnes. This proposal establishes conditions for signing an international agreement and for continuing to gradually reduce stocks.

Eight years after the agreement has been signed 2 percent—that is 600 tonnes—should be left in American and Soviet stockpiles. According to the American mass media, members of the Administration think that prior to a complete and worldwide ban this is the amount—in the U.S.'s case, the amount of modern binary chemical weapons—necessary to ward off attacks from "a third country."

The reaction which this proposal caused among members of the Congress is remarkable. The Republican Cohen enthusiastically welcomed the proposal and said that this was a dramatic turnaround after the years when the Reagan administration rejected any kind of initiative. However, reservations are also cropping up along with the words of appreciation. It is not, after all, necessary to retain chemical weapons under the pretext of a possible attack from a third country; there are plenty of other defense methods or deterrents. Why did the President not say anything about the production of the most modern binary weapons which had been approved in 1982 and which gathered pace during the final years of the Reagan administration? In connection with this, last year Congress decided that 90 percent of the old stocks of chemical weapons should be destroyed before 1997. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, unequivocally formulated his own opinion: "We would have gone this way in any case. Bush is making a virtue out of necessity."

Let us concede that this is a useful necessity and a necessary virtue. Shevardnadze's appeal to immediately halt any kind of production of chemical weapons and to quickly arrive together at the complete elimination of the existing stocks could be heard in the discussion among American politicians. Response to it is very favorable.

This is no attempt to try and trump the American card. Soviet readiness for such mutual collaboration had already been announced at the 14th U.N. General Assembly Session in 1959. The coupling of today's American and Soviet points of view was a hopeful move forward toward joint action. [passage omitted]

Arms Manufacturer Switches to Civilian Goods

AU2909122189

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 September on page 4 carries a 1,500-word interview

with Eng Jozef Uhrík, candidate of sciences, general director of the ZTS [Heavy Engineering Works] Martin combine, entitled "Average Earnings Have Not Declined." The interview, the date and place of which are not given, deals with "major structural changes" in the combine "caused by the substantially reduced production for defense purposes, as a result of the development of the international situation."

Uhrík says that, so far, about 3,000 employees have been "directly affected by the reduced volume of special production," but that new production programs have been adopted which secure "full employment." He concedes that, by having had to undergo retraining and transfer to a different job, some employees have "temporarily suffered a certain financial loss," but he adds that average earnings have not declined. In the body of the interview, Uhrík discusses the combine's plans to expand the production of civilian goods. He mentions that it intends to expand the production of goods "which have a tradition" in the combine already (such as hydraulics, engines, building machinery, axles, and electronics), but also to introduce "completely new production lines" such as machinery for the food, rubber, and chemical industries. In this connection he notes that the combine "sets great store by" its cooperation with advanced Western firms, such as the production of diesel engines under license from the Italian Lombardini Company or cooperation with Hanomag of West Germany in the production of building machinery. According to Uhrík, the combine will be able to use for civilian production about 80 percent of the technology which was originally earmarked for "special production."

Speaking about the economic situation of the combine, Uhrík says that the combine suffers from an "acute shortage of funds," for which he blames its excessive past payments to the state. He says that, over the past 13 years, the combine surrendered Kcs37 billion to the state and was allowed to retain only between 8-15 percent of its profits. In this situation, it was unable to "develop the production base as would have been necessary" and to create contingency reserve funds. Moreover, its financial situation is said to have been "palpably affected" by the recent restructuring of wholesale prices.

Army Marks World War II Operation

LD0410221189 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT
4 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK)—The present military-political situation requires high political vigilance from army members. Although confidence is being gradually built in international relations, the NATO countries have not changed their military doctrine, said an order issued by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavík on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Carpathians-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak Army (October 6) today.

The Czechoslovak Army day marks the day when soldiers of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the

USSR, who fought alongside the Soviet Army in the Carpathians-Dukla operation, entered the territory of their homeland.

The order went on to say that NATO countries continue pursuing a policy from the positions of strength and the strategy of nuclear deterrence.

The efforts to improve all kinds of weapons cannot ensure stability and security and remain a threat to socialism and mankind as a whole, the order said, and stressed the need for doing everything to make the Czechoslovak Army capable, together with the armies of other Warsaw Treaty countries, of defending the socialist achievements.

Defense Minister Describes Army's Tasks

LD0410220489 Prague Television Service in Czech
1830 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Interview with Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, by unidentified television announcer in Prague, date not given]

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, is my guest in the studio. The 45th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, the Czechoslovak People's Army day, is coming close. Comrade minister, can I ask you several questions? How would you define the role of our People's Army today at a time of changes in international relations?

[Vaclavik in Slovak] The role of our army is defined forever as securing the defense of the country. A certain specific position and tasks for our army follow from the fact that it is an army in the first line of defense of the Warsaw Pact troops, at the contact point with NATO and the strongest groups of its forces. Therefore, it must be prepared in every way and its level of combat readiness must be high.

Positive changes in international relations increase the possibility of securing a state's defense ability by political means. Consequently, the planned spending on armaments has been cut and we are dealing with the construction of the army on the principle of: Toward higher efficiency and better husbandry.

The Czechoslovak People's Army plays an active role in the reinforcement of relations of confidence between the states of our continent. It thoroughly fulfills all obligations which follow from [words indistinct]. As long as the danger of war and of jeopardy to our country is here we must care for defense sufficiency. From this proceeds the categorical demand that our army must be a firm part of the military orientation of the Warsaw Pact, that it does not lag behind modern armies in the weapons and training standard of its troops, and that its members' political thinking meets the standard of the demands of the current complicated times.

[Presenter] Comrade minister, what about the internal life of the army? Restructuring and democratization is taking place in society. This naturally concerns the army, too.

[Vaclavik] The members of the army fully support the party's policy and fully identify themselves with the tasks of restructuring. We see as the most important thing to improve the quality of all areas and of every activity. We concentrate on care for all members of the army, securing their material and spiritual needs.

The majority of military units, military institutions, and economic organizations achieved positive results in the last training year. We are, however, aware also of shortcomings which accompany life and work in the army. I would like to assure our general public that we analyze them responsibly and deal with them thoroughly. The growth of demands is, however, not without problems. It is necessary to fight against obsolete practices and also against the influence of hostile propaganda in particular on young people. Therefore, restructuring in the army represents a unity of dealing with program, organizational, and educational tasks in which party, trade union, and Socialist Youth Union organizations are taking an active part.

[Presenter] If I am to be sincere, the public often links restructuring with reorganization of the army. What are the results in this sphere?

[Vaclavik] Measures aimed at underlining the defense character of the army and the cut in the number of men and weapons in our army are carried out exactly according to the adopted schedule. We have already removed a number of tank divisions from the state of combat readiness and we have disbanded one air unit. The armament is slowly being sent to military repair plants to be destroyed, or to be used in the national economy. In addition, we have created this year the organizational conditions for setting up building organizations which will start their activity in full in 1991. I would like to point out that the process of organizational changes will continue. It means that the army will enforce greater efficiency in setting up and training its troops in the spirit of the principles of defense doctrine.

[Presenter] What is the importance of the Dukla tradition in the current conditions?

[Vaclavik] The Czechoslovak People's Army will celebrate its day together with our peoples whose sons and daughters have put on army uniform to become ready for the defense of their homeland. The Dukla tradition obliges us all to protect the freedom and peace of our nations. The personnel of our army enter the new training year with this awareness. They will prove this also at the military parades and by their showing at the Czechoslovak Spartakiade. I would like on this occasion to thank all who cooperate with us and who help the army in its honest and responsible role.

Balcar Praises Pact Proposal in Vienna*AU0210144589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
29 Sep 89 p 1*

[CTK report: "Warsaw Pact's Disarmament Proposal in Vienna: A Step Toward the Convergence of Standpoints"]

[Excerpts] Vienna (CTK correspondent)—Yesterday [28 September], at the Vienna talks of the 23 member states of the two military-political alliances on conventional armed forces in Europe, the GDR delegation, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries, submitted a new disarmament proposal concerning tactical air forces and combat helicopters. [passage omitted]

From the very beginning of the Vienna talks, air forces have been one of the key issues on which the stances of the Warsaw Pact states and NATO have fundamentally differed. This was said to CTK's Vienna correspondent by Ladislav Balcar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, in connection with the proposal of the socialist states. "As is known, NATO did not want to include air forces in the reduction of armaments at all. After an initiative from U.S. President George Bush to include air forces in the agreement, the Warsaw Pact has now taken another step in the direction of the convergence of standpoints. Regarding Czechoslovakia, the proposal concerns the aircraft of the SU and MIG types. We hope that the NATO countries will now also show a similar constructive step regarding the issue of the Soviet airplanes for anti-aircraft defense that are stationed deep within its territory, which do not fulfill the tasks of a tactical airforce, and which are designed to protect strategic targets," the Czechoslovak ambassador said.

Balcar Addresses Vienna Conference*LD2909195889 Prague CTK in English
1505 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Vienna Sept 29 (CTK)—Head of a Czechoslovak delegation to a plenary session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe stressed here today the importance of bilateral measures taken by the participating states to strengthen confidence in the military sphere, and said that Czechoslovakia has expressed its readiness to take similar measures.

He stated that the provision of the Helsinki Final Act on the exchange of military delegations has not yet been fully observed. In this context, he appreciated the good neighbourly contacts from the military point of view between Czechoslovakia and Austria and stressed that Czechoslovakia intends to further promote these ties also with other western countries.

Balcar also expressed satisfaction with preparations for a seminar on military doctrines in which all the 35 Helsinki Final Act signatories will participate and which should take place in Vienna next January.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**Fischer Asks for Arms Cuts in UN Speech***LD2909160389 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1321 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] United Nations/New York (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made a statement on the basic principles of his country's policy to the 44th session of the UN General Assembly today. He began by noting that the lesson of World War II, which started with Hitler Germany's criminal attack on Poland 50 years ago, must be that war and fascism must never be permitted again and that violence must be banned forever from the life of mankind and be vanquished by joint action for peace.

The GDR is in favor of the United Nations' weight and influence being used even more effectively than hitherto to eliminate the threat to mankind posed by weapons of mass destruction. The nuclear-space age, with its dangers for mankind, necessitate a new way of thinking about security policy. Much still remains to be done to clear the way for the realization that lasting security can only be created with one another and not against one another, the minister stressed. Above all, one must ditch doctrines that preserve or nurture enemy images, encourage the arms race and even keep the option of the first use of nuclear weapons. "The GDR urges a joint examination of military concepts and their strictly defensive orientation," Oskar Fischer said. The United Nations must also take this up.

Stable security for all only emanates from a policy which takes into account the interconnection of military, political, economic and humanitarian factors and is directed toward further rolling back military power in favor of political collaboration. "In Europe the chief goal must remain the reduction of the packed weapons arsenals to such an extent that the danger of war is banished forever. Then East and West can grow together on a new basis to the benefit of all peoples."

At the Vienna negotiations first agreements on the reciprocal reduction of troops and arms could soon be reached if all those involved negotiate constructively and with a readiness to compromise.

The foreign minister recalled that the GDR, like its allies, has contributed to favorable conditions from brisk negotiations with exemplary prior concessions. By 1990 the people's army will be reduced by 10,000 men and its stocks of weapons by 600 tanks and 50 aircraft. The first results of converting arms [for nonmilitary use] are now available, and the GDR will gladly bring them into the international exchange.

Oskar Fischer emphatically pointed to the Warsaw Pact proposal for commencing negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons. The goal remains a Europe, indeed a world, without nuclear weapons. The GDR also supports

the creation of zones that are free of nuclear and chemical weapons and in which particular trust-building measures are effective.

"It is not the diversity of the social systems that makes the building of the European house problematical. The arms race, the maintained military threat and recently reinforced attempts to eliminate socialism as a social order are what hinder this."

The Helsinki Final Act and the principle of international law enshrined in the UN charter and the political and territorial realities that arose after World War II must continue to be recognized, the foreign minister stressed.

"Assertions that the German Reich in the 1937 borders continues to exist are as dangerous as they are unfounded, for the German Reich collapsed in 1945 as a the result of its policy of aggression. Since then the existence of two sovereign German states is part of the European reality." The relationship between them remains of great importance for stability in Europe and for detente in the world.

The GDR stands by the declaration agreed in 1985 by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl and reaffirmed in 1987, according to which the inviolability of the borders is a fundamental condition for peace, the GDR foreign minister confirmed in his statement of basic principle. "Casting doubt on borders or being presumptuous enough to claim a so-called duty to care for the citizens of other states under the guise of humanitarian action, while violating the sovereign rights of these states, necessarily provokes conflicts, undermines cooperation in the heart of Europe and even endangers peace," he said.

Oskar Fischer explained in detail the GDR's ideas on the progress of the disarmament process and gave his assurance that the GDR will continue to participate actively in this process. He suggested among other things that the UN focus on the necessity of using modern science and technology for disarmament.

The minister went on to explain that the GDR is watching Namibia's journey to independence with great empathy. The GDR has helped to take Namibian refugees back to their homeland and, at the request of the United Nations, is making observer policemen and election observers available.

Negotiated solutions must be found and implemented for the other regional conflicts. Finally, the minister

praised the role of the United Nations in harmoniously combining national and international security interests. There is no more competent a forum for maintaining world peace.

Galvin's Remarks 'Absurd,' Cheney's 'Old Lie'

*LD3009134589 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 0301 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today deals with the latest remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney and the supreme commander of NATO troops in Europe, U.S. General Galvin.

"At a press conference in Istanbul, Galvin developed the absurd theory that East-West tension has dropped off but at the same time the element of instability and unpredictability between the military blocks has increased, so that NATO must keep its armaments at a high level." In the Pentagon annual report Cheney flogged to death the old lie of the anti-Soviet threat in order to give foundation to the special significance of keeping firm hold of NATO at a strong level of military deterrence because of an alleged continuing major threat to the security of the Western alliance.

According to the newspaper, Galvin spoke quite openly of the aim of the suspicious argument: He would recommend the governments of the NATO states, when agreeing on the reduction of conventional weapons, only destroy the oldest weapons. The best weapons systems should be distributed among the 16 states of the alliance in such a way that a country with the most modern arms should pass them on to one which is less well-armed. In the same breath the general again called resolutely for the replacement of the Lance missiles stationed in Europe by modern nuclear missiles.

"It is therefore clear what concerns these military donkeys. The first nuclear disarmament treaty, according to which the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles above 500km range are to be liquidated, is in reality to be evaded. And the agreement on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, which is being negotiated at present in Vienna, is to be made into worthless scraps of paper before it has even materialized at all," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

The great chance of considerably increasing security for all with further significant disarmament steps should not be the victim of NATO's deterrence strategies.

INDIA

India Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Arms Reduction Accords*BK2809114789 Delhi General Overseas Service
in English 1010 GMT 28 Sep 89*[Commentary by V.S. Maniam of THE STATESMAN:
"U.S.-Soviet Agreement on Weapons"]

[Text] There has been unquestionably a breakthrough in the talks between the American secretary of state, Mr James Baker, and the Soviet Union foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, on a nuclear-weapon-free world. It has created the very real prospect of the two superpowers concluding at an early date a strategic arms reduction treaty for slashing their strategic nuclear stockpiles by as much as 50 percent.

This was made possible by Mr Shevardnadze's announcement that his country has dropped its earlier insistence that an agreement on drastically reducing the number of long-range nuclear bombers, missiles, and nuclear submarines could be reached only after the hammering [out] of a treaty to limit space-based defenses, described in popular parlance as the Star Wars system and called by experts as Strategic Defense Initiative, the SDI. That insistence or linkage had so far stalled the prospect of an agreement on strategic arms limitation, since the United States quite plainly refused to yield to the Soviet demand for trimming down the American defense in space program.

The Soviet Union has become ready to sign a strategic arms treaty for cutting all long-range nuclear weapons by 50 percent, even if there is no agreement on Star Wars, so long as both sides still observe the anti-ballistic missile treaty signed in 1972. The Soviet Union even agreed to dismantle the Krasnoyarsk radar facility in Siberia, which was considered by America as a violation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty.

There were several other related agreements signed last week. One is an umbrella agreement in principle that there should be verification of each other's missile plants and stockpiles of long-range nuclear weapons, as well as of information exchange, even before a treaty to slash the weapons is completed. The second is for advance notification by one side to the other of any planned military exercises involving long-range bombers and other strategic weapons. The third stipulates a ceiling of 10 launchers carrying intercontinental ballistic missiles at any one (?base) and monitoring of some of the launchers. The fourth agreement brings the world closer to a ban on chemical weapons, stipulates exchange of data on chemical weapons and inspection of stockpiles and plants of each other, besides intensive on-site inspection of the submitted data in the second phase of such inspection. A fifth significant accord reached was of the two superpowers cooperating to enhance the power of the International Court of Justice to settle disputes. There will also be a detailed framework for monitoring underground nuclear tests. Thereby American and Soviet officials would be allowed to inspect each other's nuclear test sites.

The relationship between the two superpowers to which these accords bear witness are bound to lead to even bolder and unprecedented steps toward what was described graphically as dismantling the nuclear death.

India, in particular, is immeasurably happy over the Wyoming accords and the further agreements these are bound to lead to, since this country has been in the vanguard of nations campaigning tirelessly to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear holocaust and build a nuclear-weapons-free world order. In a joint declaration issued at the end of Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev's visit to India in November 1986, Mr Gorbachev and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had specifically pleaded for a world agreement on complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of this century. Based on that Delhi declaration, Mr Gandhi presented to the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in June last year an action plan spelling out the concrete steps which could be taken to achieve the goals enshrined in the Delhi declaration. This is a most welcome development, for, as was emphasized in the Delhi declaration, disarmament alone can release the enormous additional resources needed for combating worldwide economic backwardness and poverty.

Defense Ministry Adviser on 'Prithvi' Test Firing*BK2809020589 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] The scientific adviser to the defense minister, Dr V.S. Arunachalam, has expressed confidence that the [surface-to-surface] Prithvi [earth] missile system can be handed over to the Army as soon as possible. On his return to New Delhi from Sriharikota, Dr Arunachalam told our correspondent, Prabhakar Rao, that the Army has already placed orders for the Prithvi missile.

[Begin Dr Arunachalam recording] The sky was very cloudy; the missile performed admirably. It followed the path we set for the missile and reached the target very accurately. This makes us feel very confident about our ability to put these missiles into the hands of our Army and the Air Force as soon as possible. Already, the Army has placed orders for these missiles and we are confident that with this test firing, we will be able to deliver these missiles as soon as possible. [end recording]

The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has congratulated the scientists and others associated with the successful second launch of Prithvi. A similar congratulatory message has also been issued by the defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant.

India Succeeds in Another 'Prithvi' Missile Launch*BK2709075089 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] India today had another successful launch of the surface-to-surface missile Prithvi [Earth]. The launch

was carried out this morning and the missile followed the pre-planned track accurately before impacting in the Bay of Bengal.

Dr V.S. Arunchalam, the scientific adviser to the defense minister, said that the firing of the Prithvi represents an important milestone in ensuring the reliability of the system and also in the defining and accurately controlling the trajectory needed for some of the weapons payloads designated for this missile.

Prithvi had its maiden successful launch in February last year. Along with the recently-launched intermediate-range missile Agni [Fire], it formed the core of the achievement of the defense scientists under the integrated guided missile development program. The Prithvi is indigenously made and designed at the Defense Research and Development Organization. The effectiveness of the Prithvi system has once again been proved and the country's self-reliance in defense preparedness has got a further boost.

Commentary Lauds Successful Missile Launch

*BK2909122989 Delhi General Overseas Service
in English 1010 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Commander Uday Bhasker commentary]

[Text] The successful launch of the surface-to-surface missile, Prithvi, on Wednesday [27 September] is an event that the nation can be justifiably proud of. Prithvi, India's first surface-to-surface missile, SSM, it may be recalled, had been earlier tested in February last year, and this launch differed from the one in last February. This launch may be described as a successful developmental trial and this distinction assumes considerable significance while developing weapons system, more so in the case of missiles. To briefly recapitulate, Prithvi is part of the Defense Research and Development Organization's [DRDO's] integrated guided missile program which incidentally includes the long-range missile Agni that was successfully launched in May this year. In addition to these two missiles, the program also includes surface-to-air missiles, Trishul and Akash, and the antitank missile, Nag, all of which are in different stages of development.

Missiles are generally classified by their maximum range; that is, up to 500 km, they are short-range; 500 to 5,500 km are intermediate-range; and those above 5,500 km are cruise missile. By this token, Prithvi has a potential range of 250 km. It may be recalled [as heard] a short-range surface-to-surface missile, and it can be fired from a surface platform like a land-based missile battery. The single-stage liquid propellant missile is fitted with an advanced strapped-on inertial guidance system which incorporates the latest in control and computer technology.

One of the special features of the Prithvi is the closed-loop guidance system that controls the missile, taking into account the prevailing battle environment and the exact location of the target. This characteristics gives the Prithvi

an edge over comparable missiles and the fact that this has been achieved by the expertise available within the country must be commended.

India, because of its avowed nonaligned stand, has had to more or less go it alone in this field. Thus the integrated guided missile program was launched in 1983, and the achievements in the different types of missiles have been very impressive. India with its successful launches is the only developing nation, apart from China, to demonstrate its indigenous capability in missile technology. Having had to start from scratch almost, the Prithvi launch of February 1988 was an experimental launch. At this stage, India was still proving its ability to master the technology of launching missiles capable vehicles, and this has been then established. [sentence as heard] From the experimental stage, the missile has to move to the developmental stage where all the myriad subsystems have to be integrated in what may be called as the mission role.

Missiles and their proliferation have an interesting history. As it happens, the first military leader to exploit the potential of the rocket, the ancestor of the missile, was none other than Hyder Ali of Mysore [Indian ruler]. He and his son, Tipu Sultan, used metal-clad rockets with telling effects against the British. And from the battle fields of Srirangapatnam, the weapon moved to Europe where it was perfected into today's missile. While the two superpowers have the largest inventory of missiles, what is alarming is that there has been a considerable proliferation of missile among the developing nations of the world.

Due to a variety of compulsions, including the commercial aspect, missile developing nations have eagerly supplied either missiles or its technology to a large number of nations. In the year 1988-89, the outlay on defense R and D [research and development] has been 6,460 million rupees. That is nearly 5 percent of the overall defense budget. Most nations that are missile-capable spend up to 10 percent of their defense budget on R and D, and this makes the achievement of the DRDO all the more laudable. Apart from the DRDO public sector units, the private industry and leading technical institutions have also been involved in the development of the Prithvi. And from February 1988 to today, the indigenous content of the missile and its guidance technology have appreciably increased, thereby making this achievement very significant in moving toward self-reliance.

Government Plans Another 'Prithvi' Test Launch

*BK2909130989 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] The government is planning another test launch of Prithvi [surface-to-surface missile] next month. The Defense Research and Development Organization is planning more such launches this year to test the efficiency of the weapon delivery system. Experiments will be conducted in different ranges of the country to evaluate their performances. This information was given to the members of the consultative committee attached to the Defense Ministry in New Delhi today.

Chemical Weapons Concerns*LD1010181989 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT
10 Oct 89*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—Reports of a new approach of the U.S. Administration to a chemical weapons ban naturally concerns the Soviet Union. A Soviet Foreign Ministry official told newsmen today. [paragraph as received]

Grigoriy Berdennikov, deputy head of the ministry's Arms Control and Disarmament Department, commented on an October 9 article in THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper.

The article said the United States will seek revisions in the agreed text of a draft global treaty authorising the destruction of chemical weapons, to continue producing these weapons even after the treaty enters into force.

Berdennikov said that, if the new approach "is implemented at the talks, it would undermine the existing basis for agreeing the draft treaty and throw the negotiating process, which has already entered its concluding stage, far back."

He said "one cannot fail to see that the U.S. decision may become a factor promoting the proliferation of chemical weapons before the treaty begins to take effect and legalising this proliferation even within the treaty's framework.

"If the content of THE WASHINGTON POST article corresponds to reality, it would mean that the arrangements, already agreed at the talks, are sacrificed for the sake of the programme of binary chemical weapons production."

The official said the Soviet Union "firmly believes that the treaty should authorise the complete and effectively verifiable termination of the production of all chemical weapons immediately after it enters into force.

"We call for restraint and termination of chemical weapons production even before the treaty is concluded."

Berdennikov said the Soviet Union had ceased producing chemical weapons way back in February 1987.

Reporters' attention was then drawn to a recent article in the British SUNDAY TIMES newspaper claiming that the Soviet Union is using genetic engineering for military purposes.

They were read a statement of the chief of Soviet chemical troops, Lieutenant-General Stanislav Petrov, who said "these allegations have absolutely no real grounds."

Officials at the briefing said there was some logic in the appearance of such allegations. They are usually timed to some real steps concerning the chemical weapons ban talks and aim to question the Soviet Union's sincerity on chemical disarmament.

Central Europe Chemical Weapons-Free Zone*LD1010195889 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT
10 Oct 89*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—The Soviet Union welcomes any practical move to reduce the chemical war threat, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official said at a news briefing today.

Grigoriy Berdennikov, deputy head of the ministry's Arms Control and Disarmament Department, commented on a statement by the West German Defence Ministry's parliamentary secretary that U.S. chemical weapons will be withdrawn from West Germany by the end of 1991.

This date is one year ahead of the earlier-adopted schedule, the Soviet official said.

He noted that the Soviet Union favours the withdrawal of chemical weapons from central Europe and recalled that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, during his recent visit to the German Democratic Republic, reiterated Soviet support for the GDR's proposal to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

"We're glad that this idea is finally entering the stage of practical implementation," Berdennikov said. "The Soviet Union will guarantee and respect the status of such a zone and the sovereign choice of central European countries."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union has no chemical weapons beyond its borders, including central Europe and the GDR.

"We favour non-deployment of chemical weapons beyond national frontiers as a step strengthening confidence on the way towards the full elimination of chemical weapons around the world," Berdennikov said.

Moscow Said To Supply Chemical Arms to Angola*AU0610181089 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT
6 Oct 89*

[Text] Brussels, Oct 6 (AFP)—The Soviet Union has supplied a new type of chemical weapon to Angola that leaves its victims blind and paralyzed, in violation of international agreements, a Belgian specialist said Friday.

Professor Aubin Heydrick of the toxicology department at the University of Ghent, said the new weapon was a firebomb which also released a toxic chemical that turns those of its victims it does not kill into human vegetables. [sentence as received]

He said Angolan government forces and their Cuban allies were using it against rebels of the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been waging a guerrilla war against Angola's Marxist government since the former Portuguese colony attained independence in 1975.

Prof. Heydrick, who discussed the arms with Soviet officials in Moscow last weekend, said the Soviet Union, "visibly very embarrassed", was arguing that the bomb was not designed as a chemical weapon.

The officials told him that the bombs emitted a toxic cloud because they happened to contain a substance that produced cyanide when burned. The substance had not been included deliberately, they said.

The professor, who was invited to Moscow by the Kremlin, said Soviet officials had given him the formula of the toxic substance.

The bomb is unknown to experts of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Prof. Heydrick has sent photographs and video film of the weapon's victims, and bomb fragments apparently bearing Russian markings, to the United Nations. He has visited UNITA-controlled territory several times, accompanied by French and Belgian doctors.

He said an unknown number of people had been killed by the new weapon, which he claimed was first used against UNITA forces in April. "But 400 to 500 people survived, only to be condemned to the horrors of life as a vegetable, stricken with blindness, incontinence and paralysis," he said.

In January, the Soviet Union announced that it would start eliminating its stockpiles of chemical weapons this year at an international conference in Paris which condemned the use of such weapons. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze pledged to curb their use in an address to the United Nations General Assembly 10 days ago.

Scientist Contradicts Earlier Allegation

LD0910221489 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT
9 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—By TASS political news analyst Sergej Kulik:

Soviet colleagues have invited Belgian Professor Aubin Heydrick over to Moscow with clean conscience since they knew for sure that the USSR did not supply its chemical weapons to anyone.

In former times Moscow would probably have dismissed as so much anti-communist propaganda Heydrick's repeated charges alleging the Angolan Army and its

Cuban allies were using against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] certain unknown poisonous agents of Soviet make.

But in this period of new political thinking it was decided not to go for propaganda effects ourselves but to clarify what was also of concern to us and, as it seemed to us, of concern to the professor, namely, the reason for the death of many Angolans of intoxication with previously unknown symptoms.

That is why Heydrick, who leads the toxicology laboratory of Ghent University was given an opportunity to come to Moscow and meet with Soviet specialists. As the professor himself admitted in an interview upon his return to Belgium, he was received "very open-heartedly".

"The Belgian scientist brought a report on the use of the weapons of interest to him, in Angola," Nikita Smidovich from the Department on Arms Limitations and Disarmament of the USSR Foreign Ministry who participated in talks with Heydrick, told me.

"We said chemical weapons have not been used in Angola and the Belgian admitted that the documents cited in his report do not agree with the well-known symptoms caused by combat poisonous agents and so do not prove the fact of their utilisation in Angola".

For his part Heydrick offered a version that the toxic effect observed in Angola could be caused by cyanides. He agreed, however, that manufacturing chemical weapons on the basis of such combinations was practically impossible.

"We also discussed his hypothesis of toxic effect being caused by cyanides as a result of the use of incendiary weapons, Smidovich said. Without rejecting it the Soviet side insisted that the hypothesis required careful study".

"Besides such weapons were not chemical and consequently were not banned either by the Geneva Protocol of 1925 or by the Paris provisions on chemical weapons, of violating which they had already accused us with the help of Heydrick".

In an interview with the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY Heydrick alleged that the Soviet weapons used in Angola "combine the characteristics of incendiary weapons and combat poisonous agents" and are "chemical means by their purpose".

It is very regrettable Smidovich said, that the statements made by the Belgian scientist in Brussels disagree with what he said in Moscow.

CANADA

Vancouver SUN Urges Chemical Weapons Treaty

52200015 Vancouver *THE SUN* in English
21 Jul 89 p A14

[Text] Major progress on a new chemical weapons treaty has been spurred by the recent horrors of the Iran-Iraq war but many countries must overcome hypocrisy or military ambition before a real ban is achieved.

An agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union will go a long way toward convincing the timid and, it must be hoped, the users of gas and other chemicals for military purposes.

The proposals that the superpowers are delivering to their governments for approval are complicated, and already in the United States there are concerns about constitutional rights (of trespass, for one) and about the desire of the chemical industry for secrecy (against industrial espionage, for another). The Australians are trying to overcome the latter at an international conference of government and industrial representatives in Canberra in September.

As soon as the U.S. and Soviet governments accept the plan worked out by their negotiators, it can be sent to the 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva. It won't have plain sailing there, either. There are question marks against acceptance by all of the 40, which include Iran and Egypt, both said to have (and maybe have used) chemical weapons. In addition Iraq, Libya, and Syria are observers there.

The proposals for a treaty would limit production of chemical weapons before their phase-out, and restrict their proliferation; but presumably, like other treaties, if a country doesn't sign then it will not be bound to accept the terms.

International pressure and wide condemnation might succeed in bringing some countries into the fold but others have so far exhibited little or no regard for convention or moral persuasion. Others, unable to obtain or manufacture nuclear weapons, are tempted to resort to chemicals for self-protection. Defence is the deterrent.

There already exists a chemical weapons protocol, drawn up at Geneva more than 60 years ago after the gassing of troops in the First World War. But it didn't stop the subsequent use of gas in Abyssinia, Vietnam, or Iran, or the stockpiling and testing of chemical weapons by many other countries.

The Russians and Americans both have such stockpiles. Canada has operated a research station, at Suffield, Alta. Such installations would, we hope, be closed permanently as soon as possible. Canada, which has nodded at U.S. stockpiling in the past, has been conspicuously silent on the whole question. We await a condemning word, and strong support for international action.

GLOBE AND MAIL Lauds Canada's Role as Verification Expert

52200016 Toronto *THE GLOBE AND MAIL*
in English 5 Sep 89 p A6

[Text] When the world changes, it is nice not to be caught napping. It is even better to be discovered as a well-prepared expert, far ahead of the field in adapting to new circumstances—such as an outbreak of peace.

Canada's credentials as a peacekeeper are well established. When the proper conditions are met, we are usually ready to interpose a stolid, decent presence between parties that are itching to club each other into insensibility. We have refrained from throwing our weight around (not that we had much), preferring to cultivate respect as a kind of genial cop on the brushfire beat.

In the larger arena of world affairs, the superpowers will remain the major players who most directly control the tone and direction of east-west relationships; but in the vital matter of reducing mutual suspicion, a little outside help may be useful.

Canada appears poised to walk upon the world stage in a new role: helping in the design of peace, as distinct from its maintenance. As the temperature of superpower dialogue has dropped over the past few years, verification has become an increasingly significant word in the language of peacemaking. When blind trust is impractical, an agreement on verification of good behavior by treaty signatories becomes the cement that can hold the document together. We have rare expertise in that area.

All credit to the department of External Affairs for having anticipated that peace moves would eventually require the services of an organization which had actually done some homework on the subject. Six years of homework, as it happens, modestly funded at \$1-million a year. And the unit that has made a specialty of verification has steadily published and circulated material on the subject.

We hope that superpower commonsense will keep it extremely busy.

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